

90% identity with a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of SEQUENCE ID NO 1; SEQUENCE ID NO 2; SEQUENCE ID NO 4; SEQUENCE ID NO 5; SEQUENCE ID NO 23; SEQUENCE ID NO 24; SEQUENCE ID NO 25; and complements thereof; and

(b) detecting the presence of said target polynucleotide indicative of GI tract tissue disease in the test sample.

20. (New) The method of claim 19, wherein said target polynucleotide is attached to a solid phase prior to performing step (a).

21. (New) A method for detecting mRNA of a target polynucleotide indicative of gastro-intestinal (GI) tract tissue disease in a test sample, comprising:

(a) performing reverse transcription with at least one primer in order to produce cDNA;

(b) amplifying the cDNA obtained from step (a) to obtain an amplicon, said amplifying using sense and antisense primers wherein each primer comprises at least about 10 nucleotides that (i) specifically bind, and (ii) have at least 90% identity with a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of SEQUENCE ID NO 1; SEQUENCE ID NO 2; SEQUENCE ID NO 4; SEQUENCE ID NO 5; SEQUENCE ID NO 23; SEQUENCE ID NO 24, SEQUENCE ID NO 25 and complements thereof; and

(c) detecting the presence of said amplicon in the test sample, wherein presence of the amplicon indicates detection of the target polynucleotide indicative of GI tract tissue disease in the test sample.

22. (New) The method of claim 21, wherein said target polynucleotide in the test sample is reacted with a solid phase prior to performing one of steps (a), (b), or (c).

23. (New) The method of claim 21, wherein said detecting comprises utilizing a detectable label capable of generating a measurable signal.

24. (New) A method of detecting a target polynucleotide indicative of gastrointestinal GI tract tissue disease in a test sample suspected of containing said target polynucleotide, comprising:

(a) contacting said test sample with at least one sense primer and at least one anti-sense primer wherein each primer comprises at least about 10 nucleotides that (i) specifically bind, and (ii) have at least 90% identity with a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of SEQUENCE ID NO 1; SEQUENCE ID NO 2; SEQUENCE ID NO 4; SEQUENCE ID NO 5; SEQUENCE ID NO 23; SEQUENCE ID NO 24; SEQUENCE ID NO 25 and complements thereof, and amplifying to obtain a first stage reaction product;

(b) contacting said first stage reaction product with at least one oligonucleotide probe to obtain a second stage reaction product, with the proviso that the oligonucleotide probe is (i) located 3' to the sense and antisense primers utilized in step (a), (ii) complementary to said first stage reaction product, wherein the probe comprises at least about 10 nucleotides that (i) specifically bind, and (ii) have at least 90% identity with a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of SEQUENCE ID NO 1; SEQUENCE ID NO 2; SEQUENCE ID NO 4; SEQUENCE ID NO 5; SEQUENCE ID NO 23; SEQUENCE ID NO 24; SEQUENCE ID NO 25; and complements thereof; and

(c) detecting said second stage reaction product as an indication of the presence of the target polynucleotide indicative of GI tract tissue disease in the test sample.

25. (New) The method of claim 24, wherein said target polynucleotide in the test sample is reacted with a solid phase prior to performing one of steps (a), (b), or (c).

26. (New) The method of claim 24, wherein said detecting step comprises utilizing a detectable label capable of generating a measurable signal.